

**The China Mail.**  
ESTABLISHED 1845

Count the  
*Indians*  
on  
the road.  
**ALEX. ROSS & CO.**  
Machinery  
Department.

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

"CHINA" MAIL OFFICE

the Allies. There was no evidence

Lord Carson said the peace for which we are fighting must satisfy three conditions. It must be just and honourable and ensure the security of the world, for generations, from the horrors of future wars. He hoped neither the Allies or neutrals would ever subscribe to the doctrine that an unjust peace is preferable to a just one, as the former would be the precursor of new and worse wars and would be a victory for crime and justification of renewed crime in the future. It was useless to discuss details of peace terms at present. As the voice of the guns drowned all else, the issue was becoming clearer every day. The duty of the Allied Empire was to show our enemies that not only the Allied Armies and Navies and Governments but the peoples of the whole civilised world were against them.

(Continued on Page 5)



## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB  
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the LARGE DINING ROOM, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business:—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order  
E. DES VOEUX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 17, 1918. 431

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1918. 412

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1918. 413

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1918. 414

## NOTICE.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO has this day CEASED to be the Manager of our Business at Hongkong and his authority to Sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO. 433

## DRY-CLEANING.

BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silver-fish, grease spotting, etc. The trifling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE EASTERN DYEING AND DRY-CLEANING CO.,  
J. N. MEETA,  
Agent.  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. 315

## "REGAL"

## RECORDS.

Why the Boys come Home  
What Did You Do in the War?  
Our own Dear Flag  
Lantern Land  
England every time for  
That Hula Hula  
Dear old Mother  
Bad as you are, I love you  
I know a Lovely Garden  
Island of Dreams

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.  
TEL. 1288.

## INTIMATIONS

G. R.  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

WHIT-MONDAY AND EMPIRE DAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 a.m. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY, the 24th May, 1918.

Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on these dates.

D. W. TRATMAN,  
Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports.  
Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 420

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 8 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

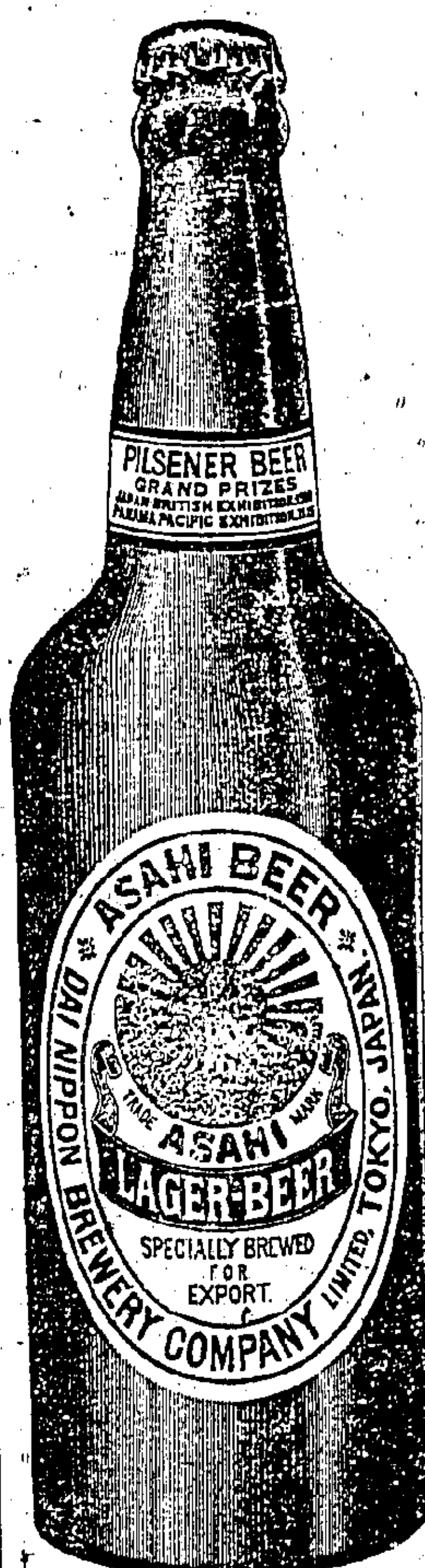
Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 416

## WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Workshop Foreman, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to X. Y. Z.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 318

## ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.

We supply Renette Tablets.

## DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can now be had at our Depot.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## Central Location

ALL Electric Traction Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 2267.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.  
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

## "CAPSTAN"



Sold in Packets of  
10 & 20 Cigarettes & in  
Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

ALSO

## MAGNUMS

in Airtight Tins of 50.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

## JAPAN'S SHIPPING.

## PROGRESS AND FUTURE.

REMARKS OF VICE-MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Uchida, the Vice-Minister of Communications, addressed a meeting of shipping men at the Shipping Club, Kobe, recently to the following effect:—

"Ten years ago I was present at the ceremony of launching a steamer of 7,000 tons at the Kawasaki dockyard; now steamers of 10,000 tons are not uncommon. This shows how Japan's shipping trade has developed during the last ten years. Just after the Sino-Japanese war the only object in shipbuilding was to extend and protect the services in waters near this country, and soon after the Russo-Japanese War the long cherished ambition of possessing 1,000,000 tons of shipping was realized.

In the meantime our shipping which had hitherto been confined to waters round Korea, China, and Siberia, gradually extended its services to India and Australia and even to South America. The system of subsidizing overseas services was also introduced.

The European war has a great effect in developing Japan's shipping. For over two-thirds of the world's shipping are monopolized by war. The total world's shipping is about 49,000,000 tons. Japan has 2,100,000 tons taken into account, the other tonnage of the Japan's mercantile marine is about 2,700,000 tons. Japan is equal to Norway in shipping and there is no doubt that after the war she will take the place of Norway. The policy of Norway is to charter vessels built in other countries while Great Britain makes a point of building vessels for herself. It need scarcely be said that Japan will follow the British example. It is satisfactory to note that in this country the shipbuilding industry is undergoing great development. As to the belligerent countries Great Britain shows a decline in her shipbuilding activity, while American shipbuilding, as a consequence, has increased. The United States is able to turn out 31,000 tons of vessels a year. She will therefore, count for much in the future carrying trade of the world. The shipbuilding capacity of Germany has fallen off, but she will put forth great efforts after the war to make good the loss suffered.

Judging by the shipbuilding capacities of the countries concerned, it may be said that the loss which the war has caused to the world's shipping will be made good in two or three years after the conclusion of the war. As for the future prospect of the shipping trade, there may be different views according to the different positions of the merchants concerned, but it may be taken for granted that the replenishment of the world's shipping has been completed. At present there are 45 shipyards in Japan. The most important step necessary to develop our shipbuilding industry consists in making Japan self-supporting in supplies of iron and steel and in the standardization of ships. Both questions are engaging the attention of the authorities, who are now making the necessary investigations.

I would recommend to the attention of those interested in shipping is the necessity of training seamen. There is no cause for pessimism about the future of our shipping, but at the same time preparations should be made to avert any such like the *Shinkai*, which was caused in our shipping trade in the wake of the Russo-Japanese War."

## CHINESE DOCTOR'S HOARD OF FOOD STUFFS.

## "STORED IN EVERY CORNER."

Mr. Tang Tsang Kau, residing at Oaklands, a large detached house in Princes-road, Wimbledon Park, was summoned at the South Western Police Court for hoarding food.

Mr. Burton Ward, prosecuting for the Wandsworth Food Control Committee, described the defendant as belonging to "the Celestial Empire" and a food hoarder of the worst type.

When his house was visited the inspector found food in every possible corner, in the nursery, in cupboards, and under stairs. There were—

1,792lb. of rice,  
28lb. flour,  
50lb. biscuits,  
28lb. coffee,  
60lb. golden syrup,  
90lb. preserved fruit,  
30lb. preserved meats,  
137lb. sugar,  
86lb. home-made jam,  
290lb. home-made preserves,  
13lb. macaroni,  
16lb. dates,  
14lb. tea,  
38 tins preserved fish,  
10lb. dried fruits.

Sir A. Dodkin, for the defendant, argued that with a household numbering 15 persons the amount of food could not be regarded as unreasonable bearing in mind that Orientals lived to a large extent on rice and did not touch either bread or potatoes. The sugar had been saved for making jam. He resented the statement that the defendant was a food hoarder of the worst description. He was, said Sir A. Dodkin, a most philanthropic gentleman assisting largely various war charities, and his fellow subjects in the East End, where lived several thousand Chinese, many of whom had received from the defendant gifts of rice.

Mr. Banks said the case was exceptional. He, however, thought that the defendant had too much food in store, and fined him £75, with ten guineas costs.

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

## GERMANY'S PAPER SUITS.

## DEVELOPMENT OF A BRITISH PRE-WAR INDUSTRY.

Some interesting facts concerning the manufacture of paper yarn and paper clothing in Germany were given in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* recently. In this as in so many other matters, Germany is only copying the invention of others. In fact, the paper yarn industry was to a certain extent established in the United Kingdom before the war.

That the development of the industry is proving of immense value to a blockaded Germany is beyond doubt, but judged by the analysis of samples that have reached this country, paper yarn is a very poor substitute for the woolen or cotton article, and the industry is not likely to have the future predicted for it in Germany.

The quality of the samples referred to, says the writer of the article, is not superior to that of similar material produced in the United Kingdom. Passable looking suits have been made of woolen and paper yarn, alternating two by two; but the tendency is for these suits to crease in wear and to be heavy in the hollows of the figure. The fabric is certainly not improved by exposure to rain. For packing purposes it may find a ready market, but it will even in this direction, be faced with the formidable advantages and popularity of jute as a competitor.

In conferring the Order Pour le Mérite on Captain von Müller, ex-commander of the *Emden*, the Kaiser said:—"You have raised the name of your ship to high honour for all time, giving the entire world a shining example of the most energetic and knightly cruiser warfare." The German Order Pour le Mérite is conferred on German submarine commanders for the knightly work of sinking passenger liners like the *Lusitania*.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.  
High Class English Jewellery.

## KAIPING COAL

ON ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES  
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE EVER POPULAR  
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the  
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions

generally. It is everything you could wish

as a simple and Natural Health-giving

Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant, operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLAGES	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRING TIDE
A. WLOOY	700	100	20	7' 6"
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	210	30	12	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	240	30	12	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240	30	12	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	120	30	12	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	120	30	12	7' 6"
TABOKEUCK	1400	80	20	7' 6"
Jointer's Dock	140	30	12	7' 6"
ARKDEAN	200	30	12	7' 6"
Hops Dock	200	30	12	7' 6"
Laurent Dock	200	30	12	7' 6"

R. M. DYER, B.S., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock Company

Addrs Enquiries to the Ch. of Manager











## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## FRENCH RECAPTURE IMPORTANT HILL.

London, May 15.  
 Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—  
 The French have re-taken Hill 44, a little eminence south of Dickerbusche Lake, commanding good observation over the flat country north of the Mont Ots chain of hills. The French counter-attack developed into a prolonged and desperate struggle, fighting continuing in this region throughout this morning.  
 The Germans, several times previously, tried to take the hill, before they succeeded in pressing back the French by weight of numbers on May 13th.  
 The weather on the whole battlefield has become blue and sunny and the sky is above with our airmen.

## A BRILLIANT BELGIAN VICTORY.

## HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES.

London, May 15.  
 Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, describing the German attack on the Belgian front on April 17th in the region of Warthegart, says although the Germans had a proportion of three to one, the Belgian Division holding the sector defeated the enemy without calling for reinforcements, in any quarter. In two hours the Germans advanced 1,200 yards on the Ypres-Dixmude road as far as the Marjewaert bridge where they were held up by the Belgian artillery batteries, then the Germans were counter-attacked by the Belgian infantry and their front flank was cut off from their reserves by an artillery barrage. They had no choice but death or capture; the Belgian victory was complete.  
 The enemy lost 3,000 besides 800 prisoners and 100 machine-guns, and they are not likely to renew the experiment.

## FINE WEATHER ENABLES AERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, May 16.  
 Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—  
 Most of the fighting during the past twenty-four hours has been aerial.  
 Last night, taking advantage of the clear, moonlit atmosphere, the Germans carried out a series of bombing raids against the back areas of Allied zones.  
 Our aeroplanes were ceaselessly busy over territory where the Germans were thickest and where their communications were most vulnerable.  
 A German non-commissioned officer, lately captured, throws light on the disappointment the Germans sustained in their unsuccessful attack on the Belgian front on May 17th.

## SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

London, May 16.  
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
 We carried out a raid in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle, taking a few prisoners.  
 There was reciprocal artillery activity in the Somme and Ancre valleys, eastward of Arras and on the northern battle-front.

## ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, May 16.  
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
 There is mutual artillery activity, particularly to the north of Lys.

## ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 17.  
 A French communiqué states:—  
 There was marked reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Aisne.  
 Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down on May 16th and four captive balloons were set on fire.

## ENERGETIC AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

London, May 16.  
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—  
 We brought down eight aeroplanes on Tuesday and drove down another. Two of ours are missing.  
 Bombing continued actively during the night. Twelve tons were dropped on Menin, Chaulnes and Peronne and also the station at Lille, billets at Bapaume, billets south of the Somme and docks at Bruges. All our machines returned.  
 We successfully raided, on Wednesday, the railway station and sidings at Thionville, dropping twenty-four heavy bombs. Bursts were observed on sheds, on the track and furnaces. We hit the Carl Schutte factory, alongside the railway, four times.  
 All our machines returned despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

## ENEMY AIRMEN BOMBARD DUNKIRK.

London, May 15.  
 A French communiqué states:—  
 There was great reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne.  
 Two German aeroplanes were brought down on May 12th and two on May 14th.  
 One of our squadrons dropped 7,000 kilograms of projectiles on the railway station at Chatelet-sur-Return.  
 The enemy bombarded the region of Dunkirk. There was slight damage but no victims.

## BELGIAN HOSPITAL BOMBED.

London, May 16.  
 A Belgian communiqué states:—  
 An enemy aviator dropped four bombs upon a hospital at Soogade. The artillery action assumed a lively character, especially in the region of Pilleken.

## AMERICAN AIRMEN BUSY.

London, May 16.  
 An American communiqué states:—  
 There was marked increase in reciprocal artillery activity, north of Toul and in Lorraine.  
 Two American airmen brought down three German machines on Wednesday.

## AIR RAID ON PARIS SUBURBS.

London, May 16.  
 An official message from Paris states:—  
 The air raid alarm was given at ten o'clock this evening. The guns opened fire and defending aeroplanes ascended.  
 No enemy machines reached Paris, but bombs were dropped in the suburbs.  
 The "all clear" signal was given at midnight.

## THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, May 16.  
 In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, explained that the Colonial Office was not consulted on the question of the creation of the Order of the British Empire, which arose out of considerations unconnected with the Dominions or the Colonies, but when it was decided to make use of this Order for recognition of notable civilian war service in Great Britain, he claimed that service of no less merit was being rendered in the Dominions and the Premier allowed him to communicate with the Dominions and leave it to the discretion of the various Premiers to make such recommendations for these honours as they thought fit, or none at all.

## MERCANTILE MARINERS' PART IN THE WAR.

London, May 15.  
 In the House of Commons Sir Albert Stanley stated that 12,500 mercantile mariners had lost their lives in the war but none had ever refused to sail when a vessel was ready. (Cheers.)  
 Sir A. Stanley announced that the King approved that a badge should be worn by officers and men of the Mercantile Marine who had completed a further voyage after being aboard a vessel which had been sunk or damaged by torpedo or mine. The badge will be in the form of a torpedo and will be worn on the cuff of the left sleeve. Bars will be added for subsequent torpedoings.

## BRITISH SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

## TO PREVENT THEM FALLING INTO ENEMY HANDS.

## A STORY FROM FINLAND.

London, May 16.  
 The Admiralty announces that seven British submarines which remained in Russian waters were destroyed by order between April 3rd and April 8th owing to the German naval forces approaching Hango. None fell into enemy hands. The guns in the vicinity of Hango had already been dismantled, and the Russians had retreated after blowing up their four American submarines. The crews of the British submarines were removed to Petrograd.  
 The Russian Admiral rejected a proposal to block the harbour by sinking ships at the entrance, but the destruction of British submarines had an excellent effect in inducing the crews of merchantmen to destroy vessels which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

## ITALIAN RAID ON POLA.

## ENEMY DREADNOUGHT TORPEDOED.

London, May 16.  
 An Italian communiqué states:—  
 An Italian officer and three petty officers entered the port at Pola and torpedoed a Dreadnought of the *Vittorio Veneto* class.  
 The communiqué does not give details.  
 Scaphans bombed Pola and brought down two enemy machines, then returned unharmed.

## GERMANY'S MYTHICAL WAR INDEMNITY.

## MINISTERS RECEIVING THE PEOPLE.

London, May 16.  
 The German people are still led to expect a war indemnity.  
 Speaking in the Reichstag, Dr. Saxon, the War Minister, said Germany counts upon indemnities, while Dr. Westrup declared that only by indemnities can the German requirements be met.

## BESSARABIA TO BE JOINED TO ROMANIA.

London, May 16.  
 A message from Bukharest reports that the Premier, M. Marghiloman, states that Bessarabia in its entirety, except for a slight rectification on the northern frontier, will be joined to Rumania.

## THE JEWISH POLICY FOR PALESTINE.

London, May 16.  
 Speaking at an official dinner given by the Governorate of Jerusalem, Dr. Weizmann, explaining the aims of the Zionist Commission, said Jewry was returning to Palestine to again create a great moral and intellectual centre. Zionists desired to create conditions under which the development of the Jewish people would not be a detriment to any of the great communities already established by Palestine. All fears expressed openly or secretly by the Arabs that they would be ousted from their present position were unfounded. The Jews did not intend to take the supreme political power in Palestine into their hands after the war. Jews and Arabs alike had carefully watched the fates of Albania and Russia. Modern self-government needed a long and hard apprenticeship under trained and trustworthy teachers. The Zionists desired the supreme political authority in Palestine to be vested in one of the civilized, democratic Powers, to be selected by a League of Nations. This Power should hold Palestine in trust until self-government is practicable. Jewry would choose that Power and would announce its opinion thereon after the war. Zionists did not believe that the internationalization of Palestine or any form of multiple political control could be tolerated. The Armenian massacres in the Caucasus and the recent Jewish massacre in Turkey showed that Arab, Jew and Armenian must stand united in order to resist the forces of darkness and oppression threatening to overwhelm the civilized world.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 16.  
 Silver is steady.

## PRISONERS OF WAR.

## THE BRITISH POLICY.

London, May 17.  
 The Press Bureau states that in order to correct a misapprehension, it is officially stated that the Government have for a considerable period advocated the release of fit combatant prisoners of war for internment in a neutral country, but not for repatriation. It has been only possible to apply the policy to officers and non-commissioned officers because Germany hitherto has refused to extend it to privates. In regard to repatriation of fit combatants the Government has always acted in consultation with the Allies.

## AMERICAN LABOUR DELEGATION IN LONDON.

## RECEPTION BY KING AND QUEEN.

London, May 16.  
 Their Majesties the King and Queen held a reception at Buckingham Palace for the American Labour Delegation.  
 His Majesty, in welcoming the Delegation hoped the opportunities which the Delegates had of judging Great Britain's war efforts would enable them to assure the people of the United States that we were doing and mean to continue to do our utmost. The King trusted that the lady delegates would be able to give a satisfactory report of the manner in which the British women had come forward to replace the men and how efficiently they were carrying on. "It has always," said His Majesty, "been my dream, which the war has fulfilled, that the Anglo American nations should work together in close harmonious relations towards the ideals of progress and civilization common to both peoples." His Majesty hoped that after the war they would continue to stand together.  
 Mr. McCormick one of the Delegates, assured the King that the Delegation had been impressed by the magnitude of Britain's effort and said America would not be behind in her contribution to the common cause.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

## AN ACUTE POINT OF CONTROVERSY.

London, May 15.  
 In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, referring to the Franco-German agreement regarding the exchange of war prisoners, mentioned yesterday, disputed the contentions that we should act similarly to the French Government. He took upon himself yesterday to suggest that some form of exchange might be found advisable by the Government and made a somewhat vague suggestion thereon, but the War Cabinet must decide the matter.  
 Lord Newton said one point of acute controversy between the Anglo-German Governments related to merchantmen captured on armed vessels, whom Germany was unwilling to treat as civilians. The Admiralty was not prepared to allow German merchant seamen to leave Great Britain until the matter was satisfactorily cleared. There were 3,750 British civilian seamen, while there 21,000 German civilian prisoners in Great Britain. If an arrangement were possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants would be exchangeable the bargain would be perfectly fair, because the numbers would be about equal.

## THE TIME FOR PATIENCE PASSED.

The *Times*, commenting on Lord Newton's announcement regarding the exchange of prisoners, criticises the Government for failing to keep in touch with France and Italy on this very important question. It holds the War Office mainly responsible for "another very lamentable failure of co-operation between the Allies." It says the Government no longer withholds the evidence of the sufferings of the prisoners collected from British officers from Germany now in Holland, who are unrepining in their effort to stir the country and demand more energetic action. The paper says it has been thought here that conditions have lately improved but letters from officers prove that British prisoners in many camps in Germany are subjected to calculated inhumanity in pursuance of a deliberate policy of vindictiveness. The least evil is insufficient and bad food. Letters of officers contain proofs of sick men being driven to work, of fully deficient sanitary conditions, of medical attention brutally denied, of men bullied and beaten by German officers, also by their guards, and of deliberate murder in many cases. The *Times* concludes: "The country has shown great patience with the policy of this and preceding Governments in this matter. Plainly the time for patience has now passed. The case for action is overwhelming in view of what France has done."

## GENERAL FOCH'S TASK.

## TRIBUTE BY MAJOR-GENERAL MAURICE.

London, May 18.  
 Major-General Maurice, in an article in the *Daily Chronicle*, pays a tribute to General Foch and appeals to the British public to remember when they see our flag flying that the German blow was designed to fall on the British, and that General Foch's task is, while giving us the necessary support, to watch the enemy reserves and turn his own. General Foch assumed his functions when the battle was at its height. The menace to Amiens was very real, yet the enemy had been checked. The Allied Armies remain in direct touch. Amiens is still in our hands.  
 Major-General Maurice said he met General Foch three times since the German offensive and each time the latter looked younger, more vigorous and more confident. General Foch may be trusted to remain on the defensive not an hour longer than prudent generalship demands.  
 General Maurice denies that he is a disgruntled soldier, turned out of a job. He is about to take up important employment in France. Therefore he has no reason to be discontented. He does not intend to indulge in recriminations, his sole object being to help readers to get on with the war, but he feels bound to explain that he was at Versailles. He was in the corridor outside the Council Chamber, engaged on work in connection with the questions discussed. He coincides by stating that nothing was further from his mind than to serve a partisan and political purpose.

## GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN BELGIUM.

## THE OLD SEPARATE PEACE GAME.

Paris, May 15.  
 General Gillain, Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, in an interview, shows the German propaganda methods in the Belgian Army to achieve peace. Belgian prisoners are taken to their families and for a few moments are allowed to abandon themselves to domestic joys. Photographs of these meetings are distributed among the Belgian lines, with the words "Give up fighting and go home to your families. Then you will be happy." General Gillain says such temptations are constantly resisted. For four years the soldiers have been exiled and separated from their wives and families without news of their dear ones and knowing full well that the latter are the unceasing object of treacherous, hateful enemy machinations. Nevertheless, their confidence in the future is unbounded.

## AUSTRIAN INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

## STARVATION IN TRIESTE.

Rome, May 15.  
 The gravity of the internal conditions of Austria is evidenced by the situation at Trieste, which was among the pre-war richest Austrian towns, rivaling in wealth and comfort Genoa and Marseille. All classes of the remaining population of Trieste held a meeting, demanding succour. The notice calling the meeting, which passed the censor, is eloquent of the prevailing distress. It says:—

"Trieste is without reserves of resources. We refuse to die of starvation. Even people who were rich before the war now live by begging from public charity. Malnutrition and hunger prevent the workers doing their daily tasks. They do not produce even half the pre-war output. Statistics of sick and dead are terrifying, but the City declines to become a cemetery. If the Government does not provide for the inhabitants they will not die of starvation but will prefer any other death."

## AUSTRIAN BLOW AGAINST ITALY.

## EARLY OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

London, May 15.  
 Well-informed observers are of the opinion that the Austrian blow against Italy may be expected at an early date. The project is generally believed to comprise a great invasion, with Milan and Brescia as the chief objectives; but the latter are only parts of a complex scheme to smash up the Italian Army. Since the retreat of October the whole Italian strategic plan has been recast. The main defensive positions have been solidly held, but the Austrians now intend to strike against the remaining hundred and fifty miles of original flank along the mountain wall stretching from St. Elvio Pass to Monte Grappa where the enemy holds positional advantages.

## HOUSES FOR THE WORKERS.

## POST-WAR PROVISIONS.

London, May 16.  
 The Minister for Reconstruction has appointed a committee to investigate the desirability of establishing State and Municipal Housing Banks with a view to advancing funds to private persons and bodies for the provision of houses for the working class after the war.

## THE DELHI CONFERENCE.

## OVER 500,000 MENT TO BE RECRUITED.

Simla, May 16.  
 As the result of the Delhi Conference the Provincial Governments have held meetings, unanimously reaffirming the resolution of loyalty and promising all possible aid.  
 The Government of India has already decided immediately to recruit over half a million men and organize Central Provincial Publicity Bureau.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



## PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	56,200
2 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx)	37,500
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	20,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	10,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	5,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	14,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	8,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	6,000
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,500
15 prizes of \$100 each	4,800
103 prizes	1,500
	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less; therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require, it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

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